attempt to compel a large, heavy-carcassed cow to get a living on pastures adapted only to a smaller one, musted in failure. Our cattle should find abandant mourishment on our hills and in our stalls, and shead be selected with reference to this, rather than to text magnitude of proportion which gratifies the taste, regardless of the purse. The constitution of every animal, should, more over, be adapted to the climate in which he is to live. The cattle of Kentucky differ material from the cattle of New-England, and any effortion the cattle of New-England, and any effortion that he animal organization created of a mind sky and on blue-grass pastures, including the animal organization created of a mind sky and on blue-grass pastures, including the great object of cattle-feeding At the end suffer, and which will be remedied only. The dairy mediation to neutre after a few generation. Sorthern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the pasture in the Northern being the great object of cattle-feeding At the Northern being the great object of the great object of the second of the same pasture. At all feeding, other than grazing, we should also feed for a definite object. Young animals intended for the sir young an attempt to compel a large, heavy-carcassed cow to get a outstripped the best countries of Europe in some segmentural operations and in many important inventions. For instance, American reaping and mowing machines have been brought to a high state of perfection. Their superiority is generally acknowledged, and the credit of having for the first time made the principles. tions. For instance, American reaping and mowing machines have been brought to a high state of perfection. Their superiority is generally acknowledged, and the credit of having for the first time made the principles applicable to sheh machinery practically useful, undenbtedly belongs to our ingenious mechanics. Some years ago the American machines were brought to trial at the exhibition in Paris, in competition with the world; and after long and careful experiment, were found to have hardly a rival in the manufacture of other nations. The enthusiasm of the spectators was inbounded. "All the laurels," says the report of a French agricultural journal, "we are free to confess, have been won by the Americans; and this achievement cannot be looked upon with indifference, as it plainly foreshadows the destiny of the new world." The estimates of the actual increase of our agricultural products are extremely interesting. The summary of the agricultural produced at that time \$4.523,722 bushels of wheat, 123,071,341 busics of outs, 377,331,875 bushels of corn, 35,822,114 pounds of wool, and that the total value of the principal copis of inat year was \$23,000,000, considered at that time an enormous sum. In 1822, however, only twenty-two years later, the yield of twenty of our loyal State, alone far exceeded this estimate, the wool clip having linereased to nearly \$3,000,000 pounds of its erops of that year is estimated to be worth \$736,586,326—all this exclusive of the vast amounts of cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco which were raised if the Southern States, and which entered into the calculation of 1810. And if we examine the cotton erop of the same periods we shall find that it had increased from 790,479,275 pounds in 1840 to 2,000,000,000 pounds, or intereatouts, in 1860, iast previous to the breaking out of the war. Guided by these figures, what have we a right of estimate for the 20 years following 1 in the 21 states upon whose crops the computation of the crops of 1862 has been made, we may estimate the array which rreat root of modern agriculture for catile-feeding, t swedish turnip, the Reespletop, king of the Swedes, anknown to most of them still; the cheapest root the can be raised—sown on light lands, the middle of Jun can be raised—sown on light lands, the middle of Jun and treated mainly with superphosphates of bones; and the best root to feed to store cattle and young cattle, and for horses vastly superior to the carrot. You can raise nine times as much food in weight of Swedes on an acre as you can of hay with the same condition of land, and cach pound of this hay finds its equivalent, in nutritive properties, in three pounds of turnips. You can judge of their value as determined by tests; and you should remember that an animal is almost always in better condition in the Spring, when supplied with roots during the Winter, than without them. What I have said of turnips as a most valuable crop for the farmer who is wintering cattle, horses and slicep, will apply to marigolds as a root for a Winter duiry. Carrots I have abandoned as too expensive and troublesome in cultivation, as unfit for beef or milk, and less valuable by far as a food for horses than the Sweedish turnip. I have no doubt that the business of feeding cattle and sheep could be doubled in profit by devotion to the various root crops, and that the great mortality which often prevails among the latter would be avoided by a liberal use of the turnip alone. To select the farm crops judiciously; to know how much corn to plant, and small grain to raise, as a necessary part of the farm economy, with the markets filled with these articles; to ascertain what green crops are best for the feeding of cattle, whether corn fodder, which I think is the poorest, or orchard-grass, or miliet, which I think is by far the best—are questions still open for every practical farmer to solve for his own benefit and that of his profession. I have hastily presented to your minds the character of agricultural progress in America, and the obstacles which lie in its way, and which by science and practice we are endeavoring to remove. In doing this here, I fear that I should not be doing justice to the agricultural enterprise of the State of New-York did I neglect to call your attention to what she has done and is doing to advance and perfe the—I, misdirection of the labor, both hand and machine labor; 2, to the expensive modes of preparing and using manures; 3, to the injudicious selection and manipulation of solis; 4, to bad choice and bad feeding of animals; 5, to the too prevailing indifference with regard to the crops raised on the farm, whether fruit, roots, grass, or grain. I suppose it is hardly necessary for me to argue here that it is special farming which has become most satisfactory, interesting, and profitable. Mixed farming may be necessary to a certain extent everywhere, for the feeding of the family, and the supply of certain wants in a local market. But it is devotion to special crops in the Northern States, crops adapted to each locality, from which the farmer new draws his largest revenues. The economical production of milk mear our large cities; the growing of tobacco in the valley of the Connecticut River; the cultivation of cranberries on Cape Cod, of garden vegetables in the open air and under glass in all the populous North-Eastern States, of petatoes in Maine, of fruits, large and small, in New-York and New-Jersey, of the canon crop in many localities, have become sure and reliable modes of obtaining an aupple income from the land. Seldom have well-ordered efforts been made in these directions in vain. The earth and the animal kingdom are sure to respond favorably, when the appeal is made to them in proper form. And so the careful breeder of cattle, horses and sheep—the skillful cultivator of onlons, or carrots, or tobacco—the accurate manuager of hot-beds and green-houses—all prosper. Now, in order to make this prosperity more general than it new is, we need a more accurate direction of farm labor than we now have, and improved and additional farm machinery. The application of skilled labor to the land is becoming an imperative necessity. The time is passing away when a man who is fit for nothing else is fit for the farm. And in no branch of business list more important that two men should not be directed to do what can j vance and perfect the great art of agriculture. Does any one doubt the profits of farming? Let him traverse the thrifty farms which lie along all your valleys, and let the prosperous farmers, old and young, remove his doubts as they may. Does any one question the useful effect of agricultural societies? Let the honorable record of the New-York State Society, its careful investigations into every branch of cultivation, and its examinations into and encouragement of the best farm machinery, furnish the reply. Does any one disbelieve in agricultural schools? Let him wait until the array of talent and learning called around Cornell University can solve the problem. Does any one still doubt whether intelligence, skill, taste, and capital can be \$prefitably employed on the farm? Let him study the example so nobly set by the prosperous merchants of New-York, who have retired from the excitements of the counting-room and the exchange, not simply to embellish a landscape by wasteful outlay, but to conduct a large and profitable practical agriculture. In their endeavors to improve the cattle of this State they have produced the fluest breeds in the land, and they have also demonstrated the profitable nature of such enterprise. They have not only possessed themselves of extensive tracts of land, but they have devoted their that two men should not be directed to do what can just as well be done by one. The proper distribution of skilled and competent labor is a part of the necessary management of every good farm, and the effort of every good farmer. And this labor should be aided in every way by the best machinery. Urging upon our mechanics the necessity of constructing strong, reliable machinery, with the best materials of metal and wood, without which they will have product the farmer and only the strong that the strong the stron have produced the fluest breeds in the land, and they have also demonstrated the profitable nature of such enterprise. They have not only possessed themselves of extensive tracts of land, but they have devoted their acres to remunerative cultivation. They are a living rebuke to that superficial and trifing view of agriculture which consigns every tasteful and educated farmer to extravagance or poverty, and sets forth the failures of the ignorant as the hard fortune to which every man is destined who would apply intelligence and capital to agriculture. Their practical farming is an example which all might well follow. But not this alone. They have given to the rural life of the State of New-York a character not surpassed in this or any other country. Whatever merit may be accorded to others, it will be remembered of them that they devoted themselves to the development of your best resources, and to the perpetuation of those characteristics which have been the pride and glory of every great people. They have taught us to love the land as our fathers loved it, our wise men and counsellors of old—to love it as the people of ancient days loved if, whose great men enjoyed their favortic retreats, and listened many a returning spring to the nightingales that tenanted the dark ivy, and greeted the marrissus, ancient coronal of mighty goddesses, as it burst in beauty under the dews of heaven. They have taught us what a rural life may be, and what that progressive farming is which is within the zeach of every intelligent, well educated, and industrious American citizen.

On Wednesday evening Mr. E. B. Bigelow of Boston, ewn reputation, I would remind them that agriculture still demands the application of the best machinery to many of its nicest operations. Not only are mowing machines, and horse-rakes, and horse-forks, and rock-lifters, and stump-puliers required, but machines that will pulverize the soil, clean it of roots and weeds, machines, and shorse-rakes, and horse-forks, and rock-lifters, and stump-pullers required, but machines that will pulverize the soil, clean it of roots and weeds, and perform expeditionally and thoroughly what is now done in a tedous, expensive, and rade manuer by such unsatisfactory implements as the plow and grabber. We meed a better implement for turning the sod than the plow—an implement more easily handled and more effective. We need a seed-sower which will be more accurate and economical in the distribution of seed, and which will cover the seed with firmness and equality, so that germination will be more uniform, and the effects of heat and ecold and drouth and water on the seed will be less extreme and imperious. We need implements for weeding and thinning crops, especially roots and many garden vegetables, without the use of slow and tolisome and expensive hand labor. We want to substitute perpendicular for horizontal labor in our onion fields. And I have no doubt that we shall ultimately be enabled to reduce materially the cost of labor on our most expensive crops by the use of skill and machinery, and to make easy and tolerable that which is now arduous and repulsive. Is it too much to expect that the progress of practical agriculture will lead to this ere long? The expense attending the fertilization of the soil is a burdensome obstacle in the way of profitable agriculture. It is not only the cost of producing the manure which we are to consider—for that is often covered by the profit either in meat, or mike or labor of the animal fed—but it is the amount of labor involved in placing the manure in the soil. Artifician fertilizers are, to a certain extent, an expedient for all this. But we have not yet found a substitute for barn-yard manure in the production of our largest and most valuable crops. How to use this economically, then, is the important question. Reduce the labor upon it to the lowest possible point—this is the first requisite. Plass it from the barn-yard or cellar to the crop it is to

Can citizen.

On Wednesday evening Mr. E. B. Bigelow of Boston, inventor of the carpet-loom, and President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, will speak at the Pair on the "Progress of Wool Manufacture in the United States."

HOME NEWS THE WEATHER.

New York, Hour, Ther. Bar. Wind.
Oct. 2-7 57° 30.24 S. W.
12 72° 30.24 S. W.
3 73° 30.20 S. E.
6 69° 30.18 S. E.
9 65° 30.18 S. E.
12 69° 30.18 S. E.
9 65° 30.18 S. E.
11 69° 30.18 S. E.
9 65° 30.18 S. E.
11 69° 30.18 S. E. | New-Your, Hour. Ther. Bar. Wind. | Hour. Ther. Bar. Wind. | Oct. 2-7 | 57° 30,44 S. W. | Oct. 3-7 | 79° 30,42 S. E. | 12 | 62° 30,12 S. E. | 3 | 73° 30,20 S. E. | 3 | 64° 29,19 N. E. | 6 | 60° 30,18 S. E. | 9 | 63° 30,18 S. E. | 9 | 63° 20,51 S. E. | 9 | 63° 20,51 S. E. | 11 | 66° 30,15 S. E. | 9 | 63° 29,50 N. E. | 12 | 66° 30,15 S. E. | 9 | 63° 29,50 N. E. | 12 | 66° 30,15 S. E. | 13 | 63° 29,50 N. E. | 14 | 63° 30,15 S. E. | 15 | 63° 29,50 N. E. | 16 | 63° 30,15 S. E. | 16 | 63° 29,50 N. E. | 16 | 63° 30,15 S. E. | 16 | 63° 20,50 N. E. | 16 | 63° 30,15 S. E. | 16 ° 30° 30,15

Range......29.8

 Sept. 26. Rain from 4:15 a. m. to 5 a. m.
 Amount of water .05 inch

 Sept. 26. Rain from 12:45 a. m. to Midnight
 1.22 inch

 Sept. 27. Rain from Midnight to 6 a. m.
 13 inch
 Total amount of water for week

THE CITY.

Arrests for the week, 1,535. The child of a one-armed Union soldier is advertised for adoption.

Four steamers sailed on Saturday for European and 10 for Southern ports.

The body of an infant was yesterday found in the river at the foot of Wall-st., and was sent to the Morgue.

neixed with burn-yard manure. Reyond that point it adds nothing but bulk and weight and expense. It cannot be thrown out of the bog, and carted into the barn rediars and out again, without a considerable outlay of labor and money. Expend no more of these on any compost than is absolutely necessary. Rely upon it, the action of unadditerated and undulted manure on the stoll is not to be lost sight of. Choose for composting that material in which your soil is deficient—muck for light saits of the manure, and in their immediate and economical application, and generally in composting with the soil to which the manure is applied. Remember that manure should be placed within the soil, so as to avoid evaporation, and prevent the escape of gases, and at such a depth as not to be beyond the immediate influence of the atmosphere, without which decomposition will not take place; that decomposition which, Vorliker has taught us, increases the value of manure in soluble saits in greater proportion than it reduces its weight and volume. Use all the barn-yard manure you can get; apply as little labor to it as possible, and be not led into increasing its bulk by an unnecessary admixture of composting materials. The use of contucreial fertilizers of every description hardly comes within the scope of my subject. Every man must judge for himself which of them he is to use, and how to apply them. Valuable as they are to the cultivator, they constitute but a small proportion of the aggregate amount of fertilizers used in this country, and their economical application by labor is not so much a question with the farmer as this permanent benefit to be crived from their use, and the most reliable means by which they can be furnished to the consumer in an unadulterated form. I have said it is not profitable to transport muck and sand in too large quantities or too great a distance on the farm; I think it is not profitable to transport muck and sand in too large quantities or too great which are to be derained. Every farmer is expected to Thomas Cahill, of No. 462 Washington-st., was kicked on the head by a horse yesterday and severely wounded. He was removed to Believue Hospital.

Patrolman Hoist of the Fourth Precinct was

struck on the head and seriously wounded early yester-day by a paving-stone, thrown by some unknown person. The city and county officers were paid on Saturday, the warrants for salaries having been signed by the Controller on Thursday, and by Mayor Hall on Friday and Saturday.

"Tommy" Hadden, who has been reported as wickeder than the "Wickedest Man in New-York," appeared at the Special Sessions Court on Saturday, in the character of complainant. Late on Friday night a burglar entered the

residence of James S. Coombs, at No. 141 East Eighty-seventh-st., by climbing up the adjoining gutter-pipe, and carried off clothing and jewelry to the amount of \$167. Yesterday, Dennis Harrington of No. 56 redgest quarreled with some unknown persons at the corner of Division and Attorney sts., and was stabbed in the leg, receiving a severe wound. The assailant escaped.

Ye sterday a number of human bones were found; an old tin boiler, between the rafters of the house N. 387 Canal-st., above an apartment formerly occupied by two medical students, whose names are unknown.

Thomas Preeman, a brakeman on the White Plains express cain on the Harlem Railroad, was dangerously intured to Saturday by falling from the train

while soming through the tunnel at Seventy-ninth-st. Travelers can now to from Jersey City to nemphis, New Orieans, and all points in Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississuppi, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, via Alexandria and Lynchburg, by continuous rail, and all because permanent repairs have been made to the Long Bridge which connects the District of Columbia and Virginia at Washington.

The following report of business at the Free The following report of bishiess at the Labor and Intelligence Bureau, Plimpton Building, has been presented by Superintendent Losee for the week ending on Saturday: Number of persons who applied for situations—Males, 167; females, 223; situations were offered to 113 males and 829 females, and situations were procured for 102 males and 549 females.

The fortieth annual course of lectures of the College of Pharmacy will commence to-day, and be continued until the middle of March, at the leture room of the College, in the University Building, corner of Waverley-place and University-place. The lectures on Chemistry, by Professor C. F. Chandier, will be given on Wednesday evenings, from 7 to 9, and Friday evenings at 8. The lectures on Materia Medica and Botany, by Professor W. DeF. Day, M. De, will be given on Monday and Friday evenings at 7. The lectures on Pharmacy, by Dr. Edward R. Squibb, on Monday evenings at 8. During the lecture term the professors will accompany the second year students to various manufacturing establishments, where they will be enabled to see many of the operations alluded to in the lectures, conducted on the large scale. The examination of candidates for the diploma will be held the first week in March, and the commencement exercises on the third Thursday of the same month. The student who shall pass the most satisfactory examination will receive a prize of \$50.

On Saturday, 92 young men, French Cana-The fortieth annual course of lectures of the

student who shall pass the most satisfactory examination will receive a prize of \$50.

On Saturday, 92 young men, French Canadians, embarked on board the French steamship Ville de Paris for Rome, to serve in the army of His Holness. This, the Third Division, is commanded by W. Gilbaux. late Major in the Montreal Volunteers; Captains 83. Arnauld and La Chance; Fathers Cotet and Mare are the chaplains. Several Canadian priests accompany them. The first detachment, consisting of 150 men, sailed in March, 1868; the second, of 160 in May of the same year; the third is the present, and it is proposed to send a fourth contingent in January of 185, to make 500 men is all. These new recruits are to replace those Zonaves whose time of service has transpired. They are recruited principally from young lawyers, medical students, and men of general education. Their garb is purely civilian, with the exception of a black cloak kepi, bound over the peak with gold lace and thick woolen brown stockings, worn in Knickerbocker fashion. Their banner is a stuffed beaver borne on a board, typical of hard work, presented to them by Monsieur Joseph Illi and other inhabitants of Montreal. Their pay is to be three cents a day, and the engagement is for two years, with liberty to reengage.

BROOKLYN.—Jane Campbell, aged 7 years, and the care was the same of the same of the pay in the same of the payers. BROOKLYN.-Jane Campbell, aged 7 years

fell from a third-story window of house No. 43 F ave. on Saturday evening, and died in haif an he Samuel Brown, a clothier at No. 214 Grand-st. E. D., was charged by George Doran of Middle Village with stealing \$110 from his pocket. Brown was held by Justice Voorhees in the sum of \$1,000 to await the action with stealing \$110 f Justice Voorhees in of the Grand Jury.

Thomas Hartford, aged 24 years, is alleged to have stolen a pocketbook containing \$55 and a quantity of jewelry worth \$50 from the house of his brother Joseph, in Spencer-st., near Park-ave., on Saturday evening. He has not been seen since.

Thomas Kennedy quarreled with Thomas Fallon, in the oyster saloon, No. 337 Fullon-st, and stabled him in the temple with a pocket-knife, breaking the blade by the force of the blow, and inflicting a bad wound. Kennedy was locked up to answer a charge of blompas assault.

About 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Rounds-About 1: Octobe on Sinday moning, reconderming Granger and Officer Meagher of the Forty-second Precinet, while endeavoring to arrest Dominick O'Donnell for disorderly conduct, corner of Bridge and Front-sis, were violently assaulted by O'Donnell and Some companions, and both badly injured. They managed to arrest James O'Donnell and John Gorman after a desperate struggle, and they, together with Dominick, were locked up.

up.
YONKERS.—The Fifth Annual Convention
of the Hudson River Sabbath School Teachers' Association, comprising the Counties of Schenectady, Saratoga,
Washington, Rensselaer, Albany, Greene, Columbia,
Dutchess, Ulster, Orange, Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, Kings, Queeus, Suffolk and Richmond, will be held
in the village of Yonkers, on Tuesday, Wednesday and
Thursday, 12th, 13th and 14th linst.

WESTCHESTER.—At a special term of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn, Judge Barnard, at the instance of Judge T. Jay Byrne, counsel for the Commissioners, appointed ex-Senator E. G. Sutherland (editor of The Eastern State Journal), ex-Sheriff Alsop, H. Lockwood, and Mr. Robert B. Coffin (the "Barry Gray" of The Eastern State Journal), Commissioners of Estimates and Assessments for the Eastern Boulevard of the Lown of Westchester. O. Waldron Byrne, esq., has been made Clerk of the Board. The new appointees will enter upon their duties on Thursday. WESTCHESTER .- At a special term of the MOUNT VERNON .- Mr. J. H. Sarles has

GREENVILLE .- The people here have voted

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I .- A fire occurred at Hamilton Park about 2 a. m. yesterday, and destroyed two barns and a pile of lumber belonging to C. K. Hamil-ton. Loss about \$2,500; fully insured. CLIFTON, S. I.-St. Mary's Orphan Asylum

air closed on Saturday night, and netted \$1,200.

JERSEY CITY.—The Romelli troupe of actialists and gymnasts will appear at Erady's Currien lum this week, in addition to the usual attractions and the Nightingale Glee Club. . A German woman attempted to commit suicide on Saturday evening by jumping from a Jersey City Ferry-boat. She was rescued, and taken to the station-house and committed to the cells.

HOBOKEN.-The milk dealers, at a meeting

took charge of the body, and holds it for identification.

PATERSON.—At the close of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Friday, Charles McNeill and wife, who were indicted for maliciously malireating a colored girl, Martha Washington, in their employ, by tying her up by the thumbs, heating her, &c., and who pleaded non rult contender, were sentenced to pay aggregately \$200, to which the court added a severe reprinand, and ordered McNeill to be struck from the roll of jurors. —A locomotive was sent to the Morris and Essex Railway on Saturday. ... Henry Smith, a workman on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, at Centroville, fell sixty feet from a bridge skeleton, and broke his hip and knee. ... The workmen on the Main-st, sewer, on Saturday, duj into an old tannery eight feet below the level of the street. The oldest inhabitant does not remember when there was snything like leather there. —A symnasium is proposed by the boating men, and they have also agreed to have a tub race across Dundee Lake. ... The Paterson and Pawtucket firemen are to compete for \$250 with their engines ... Mr. John Curran, an old man, and late a resident of this place, died on Friday in a railroad car on his way home from Rutherfurd Park.

NEWARK.—The Common Council have voted

NEWARK.—The Common Council have voted to adopt the fire-alarm telegraph, and have given the contract for its crection, at a cost of \$13,000....In June, 1868, Alonzo McCormick of Brooklyn, in a fit of insanity, murdered his youthful wife. He shot himself afterward, and was taken to a lunatic asylum. Alout six months ago he was discharged and took up his residence in this city, but went to Chicago, where he formed the acquaintance of a woman who went by the name of Belle. With her he removed to Buffalo, taking rooms at a hotel and passing under the name of Charles McDonnell. About two months ago he returned to Newark to get money from his father, and then revisited Buffalo, where he found Belle very sick, and attended her, and again visited Newark for more money. On his return to Buffalo he was shocked by the woman's action in deserting him, but he determined to make an effort to reclaim her, and on Wednesday he wrote her a touching letter. When told that she had torn his letter and scorned his overtures, he hastened to a drugstore and swallowed poison. His death was telegraphed to his father in Newark, and on Saturday the latter started to get the remains for burial. NEWARK .- The Common Council have voted

[Announcements.]

Too often a Cold is considered a very ordinary, trifling affair, just as well left to go as it came, and hence system stically neglected, until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal Pulmonary Disease. The more prudent aware that a violent Cough or Cold should never be trifled with, but on the contrary taken care of from its incipiency, promptly make use of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPROTORANT, a curative which has sustained its reputation for over thirty years as a remedy always efficacious, and sure to exert a nost beneficial infinence on all the Brouchial and Pulmonary organs

No. 1 Wilsonst, Brooklyn, E. D., July 1, 1869.

A. L. SCOVILL & Co.: DEAR SIRS: For nearly three years I have been afflicted with long disease and all its attendant ills, too well known to be enumerated; and but for the constant attention of a most skillful and faithful physician, most have shared the fact many. He, through ill health, having to go South, I was left without his care. My cough and bleeding of langs returned. I was induced to try Bu. Wis. Hall's known Barsan, and very soun foundful beneficial effects. Pains in breast, &c., gradually lessened, until, having used it faithfully about nine months, I am enabled to say I enjoy once more good health. The virtue of this Baisan in my case is more remarkable as my occupation to constant exposure to might air. Since using it I have stood the exposure without havin, I most cheerfully indores this Baisan as a wonderful blessing to suffering humanity, and shall continue to recommend for Gratefully yours.

Denot. Those at. New-York. Sold Everwhere. pot, 7 Kose st., New-York. Sold Everywhere.

FOR A STYLISH AND ELEGANT HAT,

GENT'S HATS .- Elegant Fall styles at VAIL'S,

SQUIRE & LANDER, 97 Fulton-st., New-York,

THE GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN E.—The entire building is which the Ethibition is being beld, a whole square, is protected with E. Holmes's Bundlan Petronages. Look out for agriculture and infringements. The law will be applied to such this Ethioses, 7 Marriages.

PATENTS.—MUNN & Co., No. 37 Park-row, N T. Agents for obtaining AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PATENTS. Have has 25 years' experience. Pamphlet of Law and Information free. SABBATH-SCHOOL BOOKS. — BROUGHTON &

FOUNDERY WORK.—The Mineral Vale Iron

Co. are prepared to make all kinds of FOUNDERY CASTINGS, beavy and light, at their Works, Mineral Vale, Pa. by the piece or by weight. Work solicited. Address S. B. JANES, Treasurer, 10 Park-place, N. Y. CENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES in solid Gold and Silver Cases only. Coin Silver and Solid dold Hunting Levers at the lowest prices. (But no ten karat, or other low grades of Gold Cases are solid at our establishment.)

HOWARD & Ca. Jewelers and Silversmitts, No. 619 Broadway.

\$8,000 TO \$10,000

BANK LOCK TEST.

TO THE YALE LOCK MANUFACTURING COM-

GENTLEMEN: In my communication of the 27th ult., published it several New-York papers, I invited you to join me in a test of your Double Dial Bank Lock and your Double Treasury Lock with my Magnetic Bank Lock and my Antomatic Bank Lock, against picking, with a risk of \$4,000 a side, to be paid to the party who should first succeed in picking the other's locks.

In your reply of the 2d inst., you do not accept my proposition, bu seek to divert attention from the proper issue, which is a test of the con parative merits of your locks and mine, a proposing what is equivalent to a bet of \$5,000 on your Double Dial Lock, not venturing to undertak the picking of my locks, nor to offer your Double Treasury Lock for that it can be picked. I am of this opinion also, and since you do no

In regard to accepting a quasi bet on the picking of your Double Dial ock, I will state that my object in the test proposed is petition with yours, under the supervision of a Committee of Bankers

As to the test by smashing and breaking the locks which you propos his is not the chief point at issue. No burglar will risk the noise an will stand open five days from this date for your acceptance or rejection

FINE DIAMONDS. TIFFANY & Co. FFER A LARGER STOCK

MATCHED STONES

THAN EVER BEFORE

SOLITAIRE EAR-RINGS

SOME OF VERY LARGE SIZE. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY,

A. RAYMOND & Co., CLOTHIERS,

NOS. 121, 123, and 125 PULTON ST., CORNER NASSAU. EVERY STYLE OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER. GENUINE WALTHAM WATCHES.—We are selling single Waltham Watches, both gents' and ladies' stree, in coin silver and solid gold cases, 10, 14 and 18 harsts, at one half the usual retail profits.

FULLERIE & Co., 25 John-st.

T. B. BYNNER & Co., No. 189 Broadway. ALBERT GATES, DEALER IN FINE GO to MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, No.

FALL OVERCOATS.

DEVLIN & CO.,

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A Cure for Rupture!

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LADIES AND CHILDREN'S

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SUITS,

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INFANTS' WARDROBES.

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An inspection of our stock on the above date is respectfully solleited.

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Ladies' Alpaca Suits. \$1 60
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VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition, the Company provide for a large through business, having AS MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road. making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Onio, also with several other lines at Danville; with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, MAKING A NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha NEW-YORK WEEKLY and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The Road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole Road WILL BE COM-PLETED BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN \$818,000 PER MILE, are CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertable clause a valuable

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD and consider the bonds a CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE, and RELIABLE A large portion of the loan has already been sold. We are authorized to offer them for the present

at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT IN CURRENCY-nearly 50 per cent more than the same amount invested in Governments. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded

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